THE DAILY UNION BANNER

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865. NO. 56

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 1 month	1 00
Weekly, 1 year	$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 1 month	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, constitute a square.

Square, 1 day	$ 1 00
" 1 week	3 50
" 1 month	10 00
" 2 "	15 00
" 3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

R. R. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. B. LAURENS, OF VA.

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!

AND

MORE COMING!

AT

At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,

AND A GENERAL

Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property; will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

CROPS, &C., &C.,

any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

Dry and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS

FOR

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders, and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.

Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1865.

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &c., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

DRY GOODS.

Having received a large lot of Goods direct from New York, we are determined to sell them, and are offering them in the

FIRST DOOR IN THE BRICK HOUSE

JENKINS' CORNER,

at the following rates:

Calico,	30 cents	per yard,
Wool Hats,	$1,00	each,
Fur Hats,	2,00	"
Palm Leaf Hats,	40	"
Java Coffee,	40 cents	per pound,
Mason's Blacking,	5 cents	a box,
Paper Collars,	35 "	"
Sardines,	50 "	"
Plates,	50 "	set,
Knives and Forks,	100 "	"

We also have a full assortment of Crockery Ware, Teapots, Sugar-Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c., &c. Also, Pocket Knives, Butcher Knives, Boots & Shoes, Pins, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Scotch Snuff, Hoop Skirts, White and Colored Thread, Needles, Thimbles, Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Toilet Soap, Combs, Buttons, &c., &c., all cheap for cash. North Carolina money taken at 5 for 1. 25 per cent allowed on all sums of gold or silver over one dollar.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Window-Glass, Tumblers, White Lead, Havana Cigars, Suspenders, Ladies' Hose, White Lead, Women Shoes, Iron, (bar and mouls,) Rice, Tobacco, Bunch Cotton, Brown Domestic, &c., &c.

Call at the first door in Brick house on Main st., next to Jenkins' corner.

McNEELY, YOUNG, & CO.

July 11, 1865. dtf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

In Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert L. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

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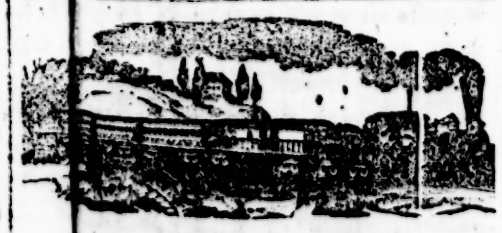

WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly paper, which will be devoted to the agency, and which will be devoted to the development of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of a correspondent A gent in every County they will obtain the fullest information and specific capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, as is believed, that no State in the Union presents greater inducements for the investment of capital and labor than North Carolina. Lying between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its lands stretching from the sea coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the 1st of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
KEMP P. BATTLE. Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON.

June 22d, 1865. 34-1m

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA
Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc,

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, WE THE COMMISSIONERS of the town of Salisbury, deem it of the utmost importance that a sufficient Police and Patrol force be organized within said town.

Therefore be it ordained, That in accordance with Sec. 22d of the charter of the town of Salisbury, an enrollment of all free white male inhabitants from the age of 18 and upwards within the corporate limits of said town, shall take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 12th, 13th and 14th instants, commencing at 9 A. M., and closing at 5 P. M., each day.

Be it further ordained, That all free white male inhabitants who fail to enroll their names, within the time on the days named shall be fined the sum of Ten Dollars and be enrolled for double duty.

Be it further ordained, That the Intendant of Police and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners attend at the Town Hall, each day at the hours named to enroll the names.

THOS. C. McNEELY.
C. B. C.

July 11, 1865. d3t

TO THE PEOPLE.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS A LARGE and varied assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.—in part and on hand the following articles:

Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Indigo, Calomel, Blue Mass, Ayres' Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Copperas, Madder, Soda, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, McLane's Vermifuge, Snuff &c., &c., &c.

At Sill's old Drug Store. JNO. H. ENNISS.

July 11, 1865. dtf

WANTED.

A good, prompt girl to attend in the house of a small family, who can come well recommended, of unquestionable moral character, may get a permanent situation with fair wages by applying at the *Banner* office.

Salisbury, July 1st 1865. d-1mo.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 18, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

They came like a mountain torrent red
That thunder's o'er its rocky bed;
They sunk, like that same torrent's wave
When swallowed by a darksome cave.

SCOTT.

The deep detonation of artillery, whose missiles of death were hurled in mad fury against Sumter's embattled walls, broke the quiet and repose and aroused the demon spirit of a once great and happy people. It was the signal of war—the beginnig of woe.

The passions of the people were kindled and fanned into a fitful flame of desperation. Reason lost her sway as the cannon's roar and the stiring roll of the drum were heard on Sumter's bloody heights. The South was mad. Her people burning for revenge gathered in battle array. All hearts were enlisted in a cause which they earnestly espoused as envolving but two alternatives, liberty or death. Their proud banner was cast to the breeze and they bid defiance to a world in arms. For four long years that banner never trailed in the dust.—With a devotion and endurance and heroism that excited the admiration of the world through untold privation and suffering in solid phalanx they stood together, spurning to yield or swerve from a duty they honestly believed they owed to their country. The vicissitudes of war, like the tempest tossed ship, were often the signal for more desperate effort on the part of the people in order to prevent the dangers of disaster, to bring victory out of defeat. Not since the day when the brides of Carthage cast their wedding rings into the coffers of their beloved city, and the women clipped their shinning tresses to be plaited into bow strings, has a people exhibited a greater determination to execute their ill conceived purpose of liberty and nationality. The war spirit spread until it had enveloped all ages and sexes.—It grew to a magnitude unequalled in modern times; and for fury and desperation, it has no parallel in the records of history. Like the unfortunate children of Isreal, the people of the sunny South foolishly imagined that there was a land flowing with milk and honey, which by a Divine decree, was prepared for them; and all that was neccessary for them to do to acquire it, was to cut loose from the union cemented by the blood of our revolutionary sires and reared by the patriot hands of our fathers Unhappy mistake! fatal delusion! The Southern chieftains, the good men and great and true of the South, went down unsung; and those leaders to whom we had looked with veneration who escaped with their lives. the fiery ordeal of the past four years, are now either eking out a miserable existence in prison, or flying refugees from the penalty of the law.

Having deeply sympathized with those of our people who honestly believed that their cause was just and right, (and it is well known that the South was a unit in word, act and sentiment, upon this unfortunate question,) we can not now conscienciously upbraid them. We cannot but cherish their memory, while we lament their action and deprecate their fate. They were our countrymen, our comrades. Let them rest. They fought in a cause that every Southern heart would have rejoiced to have seen successful. Why now heap odium upon those whom they had chosen to execute their ill conceived designs? We are sorry to see that those who are now most wide-mouthed in their denunciation of Southern leaders and Southern men, were also, the most ultra in their views in favor of Southern rights. Such men are not entitled to respect; it will not be awarded them, neither by those who were lately in arms against them, nor by those with whom they acted.

Then while we renew our vows and pledge ourselves to uphold and protect the laws and constitution of the United States, very shame should prevent us from execrating the memories of those whom we sent to the bloody field of battle and whose bones now lie bleaching upon the naked hills and desolated plains from the Colorado to the Atlantic, and from the Mexican Gulf to the ever to be remembered heights of Gettysburg. Let them sleep their long sleep in peace, and let the living be spared the vile insidious kiss of a Judas Iscariot.

Our once beautiful land is made a waste; our armies are beaten and scattered; the curse of rebellion is stamped upon every heart and every thing. Impoverished, bankrupt, ruined, there is but one thing left the people of the South and that is to return to their allegiance to the Union, forget the past, and resolve never again to hoist the ill-fated banner of rebellion against their common government; and while they do so, let them act with that magnanimity and generosity towards their fallen comrades and living associates in rebellion, which is characteristic of honest, true, and brave men.

Desecrate not the memories of our dead. It comes with bad grace, to say the least, from Southern men while we are permitted, through the magnanimity of a generous government to reconstruct peacefully under the stars and stripes, and return to the folds of the Union with the rights of citizens of a common country, let us be hones and faithful as we turn away from our old, yet unfortunate friends. Bury our prejudices and banner with them, only reserving the sentiment of the poet

"Forget not the field where they perished
The truest, the last of the brave;
All gone—and the bright hope we cherished
Gone with them and sunk in the grave."

Remove That Insignia!

Brevet Major General Ruger, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has issued an order under date of the 16th, in which he says:

Sufficient time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and ea proper respect for the government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such article on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

Governor Holden.

We regret to learn that our Governor is quite ill at his residence, so much so as to prevent his attending to any but the most important business. This is unfortunate at the present time. The process of reconstructing the State was progressing in his hands so rapidly to a happy solution that we deplore any interruption or any delay. We sincerely hope that the illness be but a temporary one and that even now Governor Holden may with his rapid and energetic mind be engaged in the task wisely entrusted to him by the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

D. A. Y. P. Garnett late of Richmond has returned to his former home in Washington to practice law.

The price of drinks in Richmond is 12½ cents.

The enormous number of side wheel steamers and war vessels thrown upon the market by the close of the war has much depreciated the value of shipping.

The Missouri new Constitution, lately voted for has been declared the law of that State by Gov. Fletcher and took effect on the 4th July.

Gov. Holden has commissioned Hon. Edwin G. Read to hold a court of Oyer and Terminer, at Roxborough, Person county.

A delegation from Florida, headed by Messrs. Brooks, of Appalachicola, and Hopkins, of Tallahassee, are in Washington, and hope to see President Johnston to-morrow concerning a provisional government for their State. The two gentlemen named are understood to desire the appointment of ex-Judge Marvin as Governor. Mr. Marvin was for over twenty years Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

Two weeks before the commissioners had agreed upon the terms of capitulation for Magruder's army, all the Texans disbanded and went to their homes, carrying their arms with them. Some twenty thousand United colored troops had arrived in Texas, and it was reported that the number was to be increased to one hundred thousand.—The country is a dreadfully unsettled condition, and the presence of a large military force is doubtless required.

There are four candidates for Congress in the first district of Tennessee—Colonel J. K. Miller and Colonel N. G. Taylor, of Carter county, J. H. Randolph, of Cocke county, and Thomas D. Arnold, of Greene county.

Washington advices of the 14th state that seventy more amnestied North Carolinions have been pardoned by the President on the recommendation of Holden. The most prominet of those mentioned in the list is Kenneth Rayner.

The Cabinet has recently had under consideration a large number of applications for pardon under the clause in the amnesty pardon which excluded members of Congress who deserted their seats to join in the rebellion and officers educated at West Point who have served in rebel armies.—It was unanimously decided that no injustice could be done by delay, and consequently such applications will be the last acted upon.

Advices from the west give particulars of a dreadful occurrence in Chicago. Mrs. Mathias Trehune attacked a young lady with a knife, stabbed her in several places, and finally killed her by plunging the weapon into her heart. The cause of attack is said to have been jealousy. The affair created the greatest excitement in the city. Mrs. T. is the wife of one of the leading merchants.

Havana advices received in New York state that John C. Breckinridge, late Rebel Secretary of War, sailed for Europe a short time since.

The minority of the Democratic caucus, held in Columbus, Ohio, lately headed by Alexander Long, has issued an official document to the Democracy of the State of Ohio reiterating the old doctrine of State sovereignty. A resolution in favor of organizing the Democratic party in the State on the pure basis of State sovereignty was offered in the regular session of the State Central Committee, but after being debated an hour or more was declared out of order. The minority, however, announce that they will, before the 24th of August, hold a State nominating convention, for the purpose of choosing a ticket which they can support.

A collision lately took place at sea between the steamer Alhambra and the schooner Wonder.—The latter was instantly sunk and three persons drowned. One was rescued but at last accounts was in a dying condition.

The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th ult., and issued an address to the order in that State, counselling obedience to the law, cheerful submission to the authorities, and discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

Maj. Gen. Smith has received the special order suspending the municipal government of Memphis, and placing the city under military provisional control, and has restored the city to the civil authorities.

The Petersburg Express says the month of June was the hottest experienced in Virginia for many years. During 20 days the thermometer did not fall below 86, and most of the time it was among the nineties.

Gen. Slough, late military Governor of Alexandria, has been relieved and ordered to Denver, Colorado Territory.

The Hon. Jos. A. Wright, recently appointed Minister, will leave for Prussia about the 1st of August.

It is reported that Atlanta, Georgia, is being rebuilt much more rapidly than could have been anticipated. Business is beginning to be quite brisk. Many families which went North after Gen Sherman's occupation, are about returning.

Sterling Price, the rebel Missouri general, will probably go to Mexico—not to fight, but to engage in silver mining with his brother-in-law, Dabney Carr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others who are extensively interested, by recent purchase, in valuable silver mines in that country.—Price has indicated this intention in a recent message to his friends in Missouri.

Capt. Maury, formerly of the institute at Washington, is in Mexico, looking around. He shows considerable good sense in keeping quiet and not celebrating the glory of the dead Confederacy.—The French Admiral offered to take him to France on board his flagship. The generous offer was refused.

The town of Franklin, Louisiana was recently sacked by a party of freebooters, and five United States Treasury agents, who went into the interior of the country in search of Rebel cotton, are reported to have been murdered by them.

The Legislature Virginia has done a sensible thing in legalizing a seven-thirty rate of interest where an agreement has been made, and in establishing six per cent as the legal rate where there is no agreement.

Advices from Toronto state that the execution of Mrs. Surratt caused intense excitement among the rebel conspirators in Canada; they manifested their sorrow by wearing carape on their arms and singing secesh songs and threatening President Johnson with a speedy retribution.

The committee from Richmond that waited on the President, for the purpose of persuading him to revoke the $20,000 clause returned unsuccessful.

The Rebel Gen. Bragg is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, New York. It is said he is in excellent health and spirits.

The military authorities at Washington, after due consideration, have concluded to deliver the bodies of the four executed convicts to their friends for burial. The disinterment will take place immediately.

Only 200 Rebels have yet been pardoned under the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation, but a large number of cases have been reported upon favorably by Attorney Gen. Speed and only await the approval of the Executive. Of the two hundred the majority are North Carolemans.

The new three cent pieces are composed of 74 per of copper and 16 per cent of nickel, which makes a verry hard alloy. It takes 254 pieces to make a pound, and they cost the government just half a cent a pice.

Important to the Owners of Abandoned Property.

The business of the department of abandoned land has been turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau. A business that now proposes not only to take charge of the interest of the negro but also of all the abandoned lands. Those who wish to re occupy their homes purchased by honest labor or handed down by father, will apply to Col. Whittlesey, whose Headquarters are in Raleigh—and will obtain his permission under certain circumstances. But let the order speak for itself.

Transfer of Abandoned Land, Houses Tenements to to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.—In accordance with an Act of Congress, and instructions contained in the Official Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 27th, 1865, I have at the request of Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abanddoned Lands in North Carolina, turned over to Captain Horace James, A. Q. M. at Newbern, N. C., all the Abandoned or Confiscable Lands, Houses and Tenements, in the Counties of Craven and Carteret, in said State of North Carolina, along with the books, papers, and records relating to the same.

The Houses and Tenements and Abandoned Lands at Wilmington, Smithville, and vicinity, will also be turned over in accordance with said request, as soon as a correct list of the property is obtained at this office.

Persons hereafter desiring any information relating to or concerning said property, are referred to Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Washington City, the Assistant Commissioner, Colonel Whittlesey, at Raleigh, N. C., and to Captain James, Newbern, N. C. All Lessees of Abandoned Lands, Turpentine or Tar privileges, are hereby notified that the one-fourth of the products coming from them as rent, is to be delivered to Captain James. The rents now due and hereafter accruing from Abandoned Houses and Tenements turned over, will also be paid to said officer.

The business of the undersigned as supervising Special Agent will be drawn to close as rapidly as possible. Some weeks will yet be necessarily occupied in the collection and proper disposition of the Captured and Abandoned Personal Property, coming under the control of the Agency throughout the State.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g, Sp'l. A. Dep't.

LOCAL.

Policing the Streets.

We are having two sorts of policing to do in this city at present. One is policing the streets to clear it of the filth and garbage which is progressing well under Corporal Price, the other is policing the town to rid it of its moral filth and corruption. We see the former is progressing very rapidly and the latter is also commenced under the direction of "Monsieur l'attendant de la Police." Grave citizens can be seen walking through the city with a very solemn, impressive and Paul Pry inquisitiveness sort of an air as if the fate of the Nation depended upon their being vigilant and powerful. These citizens generally carry a baton of office in the shape of a walking stick, which is as much a terror to all little boys and evil-doers as the staff carried by Mr. Bumble the Parish beadle. At night the deep tread of footsteps, sounding with that heavy tramp that military men and those born to command usually assume, break upon the dullness of the night. It is the footsteps of the Patrol. It is the sound of those in whose hands the destinies and welfare of the city are entrusted and the citizens hearing, turn around in their beds and confidently trust themselves to the arms of sleep. They know that the Patrol is about and the country safe.

OUR CITY.

The improvements in our city are rapidly going on. The works of the Western N. C. R. Road burnt by our rough visitor Stoneman are being temporarily fixed up to answer the immediate purposes of the company. Dr. Hall is busy making brick for the purpose of building on the burnt square right in the heart of the city. New stores have been opened. An omnibus visits daily the cars from Howerton's Hotel the gas works are again in operation, the Express wagon runs rapidly along the streets delivering and receiving packages the trains from all points go and come regularly and in all we present a bustling and busy appearance which is most pleasing to observe and which presents a bright contrast to the apathy that seemed to have seized our people the past few years.

AUCTION SALES.

The auction sale of condemned government Commissary stores at auction yesterday was well attended. The hard-tack went off quickly at good prices. The smoked herrings got no bidder at all. On Wednesday next Messrs Vaughn & Bancroft at Jenkins' corner will sell at auction all the remains of their good stock—those who wish shoes, calicoes, hats, etc., at a low rate should be present. Another auction is on hand, an important sale of horses, mules, wagons, harness, &c., will be held on next Thursday at this place—those who want these articles should attend.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Several of our citizens whom we know to be perfectly able to subscribe for our paper, and who have an interest and pride in having a daily paper in Salisbury, have not yet given us their names. We hope they will do so at once. We would like to send the *Banner* to every citizen, and especially to those who own real estate in the place. Call, one and all, and subscribe, and get a good, live paper every morning, devoted to the welfare and prosperity of our city and vicinity.

TABLEAUX.

The ladies will give another Tableaux on Friday night next. The last exhibition of this kind was well attended and the proceeds were of advantage to the returning Confederates, who stand greatly in need of food and clothing. The Tableaux this time will still be more beautiful than the last and those who are delighted with the sight of bright eyed beauty clothed in flowers and beaming in the light of happy smiles should by all means visit the Tableaux.

BROKE JAIL.

We understand that several prisoners confined in jail here made their escape on Saturday night. A little more vigilance Mr. Jailor and a little less slumber Messrs. Guard!

DEPARTURE.

The 183d Ohio left for home yesterday. We wish them a speedy voyage and a happy return home.

The Egyptian Monuments of Kings.

In upper Egypt the monuments, unaffected by the inundations of the Nile, and the tombs, exhibit no signs of decay after the lapse of many centuries. The black bricks made out of the mud of the Nile and dried in the sun, some of which have been exposed to the open air for thousands of years—as is proved by their bearing the names of Rameses Miamun, a king of the fourteenth century before Christ—still retain their original hardness and firm position in the temples, pyramids, and tombs for which they have been used, together with all their architectural ornaments. The durability of vegetable and animal substance is even more extraordinary. In the most ancient tombs are to be found sarcophagi, sheets, chairs, tools, and other things made of wood, grains of corn, dried fruits—such as dates, almonds, nuts and grapes—plaited reeds, papyrus, and an incredible number of linen articles, all in a state of perfect preservation. Mummies that have lain there for many centuries have been discovered with the hair, skin, and features entire. Egypt possesses, too, an abundance of the most suitable materials for building lasting monuments; while the facility for conveying them from one end of the country to the other along the natural canal of the Nile renders them accessible to all the inhabitants.

The Great Fire in New York.

This fire commenced at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 13th inst., in Barnum's Museum. The explosion causing the fire was supposed to result from some pyrotechnics, which had been prepared for the dramatic performances in the theatrical department of the building. Another account says that the fire was occasioned by some experiments in chemicals by Prof. Camporese, the great philo-opher and magician, who was announced for a grand exhibition at 11 o'clock. However this may be, the fire spread with amazing rapidity, burning all the buildings in the square—bounded on the South by Broadway, on the North by Nassau, on the East by Ann, and on the West by Fulton Streets. The *Herald* building was totally destroyed, with most of its type, presses, &c. The buildings on Ann street were used principally as printing offices, and many publishers and printers are thus thrown out of employment.

Barnum lost almost everything. His two white whales, exhibited in a mammoth glass tank, his vast collection of birds, fish, flowers, wax figures, &c., were all destroyed. The fat woman was saved with difficulty, also the Circassian girl and a small glass steam engine, with other minor articles. The rest were all destroyed. The total loss is estimated at from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000.

THE TEST OATH FOR OFFICE.—The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress*, which is a warm supporter of Governor Holden, copies the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing a test oath as a qualification for office, by which all who have participated in the rebellion are excluded, and remarks that no man who remained in the rebel lines can take it. The *Progress* thinks that that the President will call a session of Congress, in order that it may be repealed. The Washington *Chronicle*, the official organ, says:

"The editor overstates the case when he says that it excludes all who have given involuntary support to the rebellion. On the contrary, such persons are excepted by implication; and it is those who have given voluntary aid to the rebellion, or sought or accepted office under any pretended authority hostile to the Union, who are excluded from office."

Prof. S. M. McCullough and Gen. Thomas A. Harris, prominent in the rebel service, have been carried to Washington, from the coast of Florida, and lodged in prison.

FURTHER ROWS AND DISTURBANCES AT NORFOLK.—On Saturday night, we regret to say, the disposition to disorderly conduct in our city was renewed, and quite a number of colored men were roughly handled or badly beaten in different portions of the city. On Church street there was a great deal of pistol firing, and Corporal Decker, of Company C, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was badly wounded in the right arm and side, and is reported to be in a precarious condition. He was shot by a colored man. One negro man was terribly beaten near St. Paul's Church, and the blood from his wounds, on his way to the police station, stained the sidewalk a purple stream of gore the entire length of Cove street. Five negroes were arrested during the night by Captain McMahon, in charge of a patrol. We have heard that in several instances the soldiers attacked and knocked down colored persons in the streets, beating them most unmercifully, without provocation, and in almost every case the object of their wrath were peacefully disposed and quiet persons. These scenes are fast becoming a nuisance, and are deprecated by all our citizens, who are anxious that the peace of the city should be maintained.—Old Dominion.

Important Decision.

The following letter from Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner decides that no stamps are required on tax collectors' receipts:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 27, 1865.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., in relation to the stamp duty on receipts issued by the State and county tax collector I have to say that all instruments issued or used by a State, county, city, or town, are exempt from stamp duty, because the use of stamps in such cases would be a charge on the public Treasury.

It was not the intention of the law to tax the exercise of municipal powers and functions, and, therefore, whenever the use of stamps would be a charge upon the State, county, city, or town treasury, none will be required.

Very respectfully,
JOS. J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

W. H. FAHNESTOCK,
Deputy Collector, Fourteenth District, Pennsylvania.

A gentleman who recently arrived at Washington from Florida states that David J. Yulee, ex-Senator from Florida, has been lodged in Fort Pulaski, together with Acting Gov. Allison, whose predecessor committed suicide. This informant represents that, although as much cotton will not be raised as heretofore in Florida, the corn crop is very abundant.

NOTICE.

A DOVE colored mare mule strayed from my house, near Rowan Mills on Saturday last. I tracked said mule to Salisbury.

The huff of the right hind foot is half broken off. Any information of said mule will be thankfully received. STEPHEN C. COWAN.

July 18, 1865. 3t-d.

COTTON!
COTTON YARNS!!
AND COTTON CLOTHS!!!
WANTED!!!

I WILL PAY the highest market rates for Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cotton Cloth, in coin and currency, upon delivery, and am prepared to make liberal advances in Gold or Greenbacks upon consignments of the above articles or any other merchandize to the house of JOHN S BARRY & CO. Baltimore or to their house in New York, thus giving shippers the choice of either market.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Cotton Factories and Planters.

A. B. SHEPPERSON,
July 17-6t Salisbury, N. C.

HIDES, HIDES.

I HAVE ON HAND a fine lot of large No. 1 beef hides to which I call the attention of tanners in this vicinity.

J. F. RUBER, Capt. and C. S.
1st Div. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, July 17, '65. 5t—55

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

THE POST OF SALISBURY DISCONTINUED

HEAD QRS. 2D DIV. 23D A. C.,
Salisbury, N. C., July 14, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
NO. 4.

The Post of Salisbury is hereby discontinued. Lt. Col. J. T. Hickey, 181st Ohio, Commanding, and all other officers connected with the post are hereby relieved and will report to their respective regiments.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. SCHOFIELD
JOHN CORBIN,
Capt. & A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT
HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C., &C.,
At Salisbury, N. C.,
Next Thursday, July 20th.

JOHN T. POWELL,
Capt. 128th Indiana,
& A. A. Q. M. Post.

July 15th, 1865. 1t,

STIETZ & BRINDLE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.
STIETZ AND BRINGLE.

NEXT DOOR TO R. & A. MURPHY'S Old Stand, having just received a fresh lot of the following articles, viz:

Sugar and Coffee,
Green and Black Tea,
Crushed Sugar and Brown Sugar,
Smoked and salt Herring,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerell,
Candy and Rasins,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Claret Wine,
Prep'd. Mustard,
Pepper, Spice and Cloves,
Tobacco and Segars,
Water Buckets & Sifters,
Candy and Candles,
And every other article of Family Groceries.

PRODUCE

WANTED. We will also purchase at the highest market prices, all kinds of Country Produce.

Salisbury, July 14, '65. 12t—53

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.
July 14, '65 1st Aug.—53

TO THE POOR.

PRESCRIPTIONS PUT UP AT HALF PRICE. Call and see

JNO. H ENNISS,
at Sill's Old Drug Store.
July 11, 1865. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the land of the late Col. Chas. F. Fisher, in and near the town of Salisbury. Mr. Wm. Oberman is authoris'd to take care of said land, and to prevent all trespass on the same.

B. CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Administrators of Chas. F. Fisher.
Salisbury, July 14, 1865. 3t—53

AMNESTY. PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governers of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of illegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administerting and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS & COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20-d1m.

U. S. Christian Commission.

THE FACILITY FOR WRITING LETTERS is offered by the United States Christian Commission to every soldier, absent from home, whether Union or late Confederate.

The Commission also has a very large quantity of tracts on hand more than to satisfy the soldier and with pleasure will furnish them to the Sabbath School Superintendent of the city and the county.

Let fraternal feeling now reign when so recently fratricidal hands were uplifted.

The Commission would also call the attention of any who may be interested in suffering humanity to the one hundred and fifty who are now sick in the Field Hospital near this place, of whom six are late Confederate soldiers.

The reflex effect of alleviating suffering is not only certainly good, but it is also the source of the greatest enjoyment.

No mercenary employment possesses such advantage as the giving and exercises of sympathy towards the suffering.

So here friends it is necessary to be friendly.

H. R. AUSTIN, Ag't U. S. C. C.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT

STORES AT AUCTION.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS Received from the Headquarters Department of NORTH CAROLINA, I will sell to the highest bidder on Monday the 17th inst., the following condemned subsistence Stores, to wit:

128 boxes (6,400 lbs.) hard bread.
3 barrels of flour.
29 boxes (290 lbs) smoked herring.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M., at the brick building adjoining Howerton's Hotel.

J. F. HUBER, Capt.
and Chief C. S. 1st. Div. 23d A. C.

Salisbury, July 14, '65 tds—53

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

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BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

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BROWN & MOCK

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4, MURPHY'S BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR OLD CUSTOmers and the public generally are invited to call and see us We have a small lot of goods, and shall continue to receive additional supplies, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash and country produce.

We will also receive and sell all classes of goods and country produce consigned to us at reasonable commissions, and make prompt return of sales when goods are disposed of.

J. D. BROWN,
A. J MOCK

Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865. 39—dt

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markess of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand, a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c. ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

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DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

WANTED.

A NUMBER ONE TANNER and FINISHER, for two or three months, who can come well recommended, will be paid liberal wages. Apply at the BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, July 3d, 43—2w

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 4th of July, a red sorrel mare, 12 hands high with blaze in forehead, and a small diamond mark on the nose, will be nine years old next spring. The thief, (who is supposed to be a negro,) took an old saddle & bridle off with the mare; and was traced as far as Mocksville N. C., and is supposed to be making his way to the mountains of North Carolina. Any one returning said mare to the undersigned at Tyro, Davidson county N. C., will receive the above reward.

A. G. McBRIDE.

July 6, 1865. 5t-47

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 28, 1865.

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by

MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42